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Date: 8/2

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK [redacted] (INV)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

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57671541N
2-12-0116

ReNYairtel, 7/29/76.

~~Classified "Top Secret" to protect a sensitive source.~~

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[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed on [redacted]
by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]
In the course of this interview, the informant furnished
the following information:

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Washington Field [redacted] (RM)
1-New York [redacted]

CDL:TJM:kph
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Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U. S. Government Printing Office:1972-455-54

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[REDACTED]

Cosmonaut YURIY GAGARIN, following his successful outer space flight in the late 1960s, visited, among other places, Paris, France. While there, GAGARIN was the guest of honor at some banquets and at one of these he made the initial contact with the female government employee. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] subsequent to GAGARIN's departure from France. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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SOVIET TRADE FAIR STARTS IN LONDON

Spaceman Gagarin Will Visit
—Macmillan Tours Exhibit

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Special to The New York Times
LONDON, July 7.—The Soviet Union opened an impressive trade fair here today, said by Soviet representatives to be the largest it has ever held abroad.

Tonight the Soviet Embassy announced that Maj. Yuri A. Gagarin, the Soviet spaceman, would arrive in London Tuesday to visit the fair and would stay for two or three days.

He will give a talk on his experiences during his space flight.

Even before the announcement about Major Gagarin, the fair received a great deal of publicity today, most of it favorable. Prime Minister Macmillan was among the first visitors.

During an hour-long tour, the Prime Minister saw models of space ships and hydroelectric power stations, atomic piles and reactors, an atomic-powered icebreaker and an automatically controlled oil field installation.

He inspected Soviet cars and farm implements, furs and fashions for women and for a while watched a film about the production of glass.

Mr. Macmillan did not have much to say, but at one stand he pointed to a rug and said he liked it "very much." A Soviet official promptly offered it to him, but the Prime Minister smilingly refused.

Looking over the vast Earl's Court Arena, he asked one of his guides how long it had taken to move the displays into it.

"A fortnight," was the reply. "Marvelous," he said.

The Prime Minister's visit emulated the visit by Premier Khrushchev to the British trade fair when it opened in Moscow in May. That fair, considered highly successful, produced \$12,000,000 (\$33,800,000) in orders for British goods.

He Praises Workers

The mixture of business and propaganda characterizing the Soviet exhibition was echoed in a message from Premier Khrushchev to fair visitors.

Wishing the British people peace and prosperity, Premier Khrushchev gave a glowing account of Soviet industrial and space accomplishments.

Asserting that the achievements were no "miracle," he said the working people of the Soviet Union were the true masters of the country's riches.

Premier Khrushchev said the Soviet people believed "that differences in ways of life and political and social systems should not obstruct fruitful and peaceful cooperation."

With more than 10,000 exhibits displayed in twenty-two halls, the fair stressed Soviet technological developments from machine tools to power stations.

For the ordinary visitor, there are eye-catching displays of Soviet fashions, fabrics, carpets, wines, television sets and record players.

The fashions are modeled by attractive girls to the accompaniment of a three-piece band. A British fashion expert for The Daily Telegraph found them reminiscent of Western styles but said the Soviet version of a Paris style occasionally looked home-made.

The fair has been widely praised. Sir James Hutchinson, president of the British Association of Chambers of Commerce, described it as interesting, surprising and exciting.

The Evening Standard remarked editorially that the gap between Russian aspirations and Russian achievements still remained, but was rapidly being bridged by the energy and drive of the Soviet people.

The exchange of trade fairs is part of a British-Soviet effort to expand mutual trade.

*NY Times
7/8/61*

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NEW YORK TIMES
2-22-64

**Nikolayev Takes Over
As Chief of Astronauts**

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (UPI)—
Lieut. Col. Andrian G. Nikolayev
has taken over the command of
Soviet astronauts from Col. Yuri
A. Gagarin, the newspaper
Krasnaya Zvezda reported to-
day.

Colonel Gagarin, the first man
in space, has been promoted to
another post, but the newspaper
did not identify the new job or
say whether he would play any
future role in the Soviet space
program.

Colonel Nikolayev, who mar-
ried the first woman in space,
Valentina T. Tereshkova, was
the third Russian in space.

Krasnaya Zvezda published
the first of a series of articles
about astronauts.

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J. M. [Signature]